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VOL. X, NO. 13

NEW YORK.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

Held in the Daily People Building, New York, After the Adjournment of the National Convention—The Ticket in Full—Enthusiastic Endorsement of the Acts of the National Convention.

On Friday, June 8, 1900, 4 p. m., the New York State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, was called to order by Hugo Vogt, Secretary of the State Committee, at 246 New Reade street (Daily People Building), Manhattan. Rudolph Katz was elected temporary chairman; Hugo Vogt was elected temporary secretary; W. D. Stewart, Thomas Crimmins and Patrick Walsh were elected a Committee on Credentials and a recess declared to enable the committee to prepare a report. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the Credential Committee reported favorably upon and recommended the seating of the following delegates:

Section Richmond Borough, Jacob Zimmer; Onondaga, Thomas Crimmins, Patrick Walsh; Auburn, C. W. House; Utica, Emil S. Nussle; Rochester, Charles A. Ludecke; Troy, L. A. Bonland; Yonkers, Morris Kowarsky; Abraham Steigitz; Schenectady, Everett L. Lake; Albany, J. E. Alexander; Newburgh, Edward Gidley; Buffalo, W. D. Stewart; Boris Reinstein; New York, Hugo Vogt, A. C. Kihn, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Rudolph Katz, Justus Ebert.

Recommendation concurred in and delegates seated. Rudolph Katz was then elected permanent chairman. A. C. Kihn was elected permanent secretary.

The Secretary of the State Committee then reported upon the state of the organization throughout the state. The report was received and ordered placed on file. The following nominations were then made:

For Governor,
CHAS. H. CORREGAN,
of Onondaga.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LEANDER ARMSTRONG
of Erie.

For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH H. SWEENEY,
of Westchester.

For Treasurer,
JACOB E. ALEXANDER,
of Albany.

For Attorney-General,
JUSTUS EBERT,
of Kings.

For Comptroller,
ALVAN S. BROWN,
of Kings.

For Engineer and Surveyor,
JOHN E. WALLACE,
of Schenectady.

For Presidential Electors,
PETER FIEBIGER AND C. H.
HOUSE, (at large).

Christian Balske, Charles Vollmer, John Byrne, Archie Jarrold, William A. Kelly, Timothy Walsh, John Kelly, Richard Gould, Ephraim Siff, John McElroy, James Hunter, Jr., Charles Keweenaw, Jr., James Crawford, F. C. Fullerton, Edwin Canaher, Matthew Steel, Albert Brower, Edmund Bullen, Christian Mahr, Peter Jepsen, Christian Rosbach, James A. Trainor, Frank Dankhoff, James White, Max Swanson, George A. Coughlin, John H. Morris, Elmer Harrison, Robert Will, Charles Eubie, John W. Sharpe, Robert Johnson and Charles Nelson.

The convention then adopted the following additions and changes to the by-laws of the State Committee:

The State Convention shall elect a State Committee of seven members, vacancies to be filled by a general vote on nominations to be made by the Section that is the seat of the State Committee, removals on referendum or demand of three Senatorial Districts in two counties.

The basis of representation to State Conventions to be one delegate for each Section and one additional delegate for every 500 votes or major fraction thereof falling within its jurisdiction.

It was then decided to make New York city the seat of the State Committee, and the following members were elected to compose it: Hugo Vogt, Max Forker, Patrick Murphy, Henry Kuhn, Alfred C. Kihn, William Wherry and Thomas A. Hickey.

The convention then endorsed the platform, constitution and National ticket adopted by the Tenth National Convention, and adopted as part of the State Rules the resolutions of the National Convention.

It was decided to hold the next State Convention two years hence in Utica. The State Committee was instructed to consider the advisability of placing a State Organizer in the field, and to formulate a financial plan to cover the expense of such an undertaking.

After empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies that might occur among the nominees upon the state ticket, and to make nominations for any state office to be filled in 1901, the convention adjourned sine die.

A. C. KIHNS, Secretary.
RUDOLPH KATZ, Chairman.
New York City, June 8, 1900.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1900.

The Evangel of the Proletaire.

Dedicated to the DAILY PEOPLE. By Stanislaus Cullen, Seattle, Wash.

Evangel of the Proletaire.
Speed on thy message to the mind;
Give sight unblinded to the blind;
To heavy hearts of workers bear
These words, that ring from sea to sea:
"Class-conscious Solidarity."

Let Liberty and Justice wait—
Those shifting concepts of the head
For which our class has fought and bled—
To learn 'twas merely bourgeois, prate,
That proletarian Liberty
Must follow Solidarity.

Go forth and clear the erring brain;
Flash light the worker's path along;
Make order in the earnest throng.
Who crowd to worship in Truth's
fane;
Teach them that he who would be free
Must strive for Solidarity.

Be pitiless to Labor's foes;
Strike hard and swift the faking crew,
Who strive our guileless class to mew
Within the bourgeois battle rows;
Cry, as the lackeys cower and flee,
"Make way for Solidarity."

Go! strike the shackles from the brain;
Go! rend the veil the Capitalist holds;
Go! show the workers that its folds
But hide how futile and how vain—
Our tyrants' struggles all would be
If we had Solidarity.

Be thou the dreadful wrath of God
To crook and fakir far and wide.
As bridegroom hastens to his bride,
Haste thou with sword and chastening
rod
To punish those who earn their fee
By barring Solidarity.

Be kind and loving to all men
Who err from lack of light, but grope,
With fall and stumble, up the slope.
We all have come to reach that ken
Where, firm and clear, with S. L. P.,
We fight for Solidarity.

Flesh deep your sword in bourgeois flesh;
The scabbard throw to fool and freak;
(Strong men, strong tools; give toys to
weak.)

Be lightning like to cut the mesh
Of lies and hates and slavery,
That hampers Solidarity.

Wing forth, O spirit of our Class,
From North to South; from East to
West:

Fill full our souls with deep unrest;
Give aspirations to the mass;
We'll conquer all; we'll bear the gree;
By conquering Solidarity.

From New York, where God Mammon
rules;
Where loudest roars the tempest's rage—
The Capitalist's home; the wage-slave's
cage:
To far Seattle, where his tools
Strive to uproot that growing tree
Whose fruit is Solidarity.

The eyes of hate upon you glower;
The voice of hate your words to drown;
The hand of hate to pluck your crown:
They tremble at our new found
power:
Wise in their time they know that we
Need only Solidarity.

But we, the proletariat's sons,
The children of the Class that slaves,
Who know no rest save in our graves:
Our toil, our sweat, our votes, our guns,
Our love, our lives we vow to thee
To bring us Solidarity.

The bright red banner wave on high;
In every land have workers bled
To stain its folds a deep pure red;
Re-echo thou their dying cry,
In thunder tones from sea to sea
"Make way for Solidarity."

Well may they tremble who would bar
The path of progress of our race;
Their doom is written on thy face:
Thy Voice rings death to hate and war,
To Masters, Class and Slavery;
Make way for Solidarity.

This poem was printed in the presence of the Delegates to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, on the Sixth Day of June, 1900, when the DAILY PEOPLE press was operated for the first time.

SOCIALISTS FLOOR SENATOR

After Long Dodging, the Capitalist Fly Is Caught.

GRAND JUNCTION 'SOCIALISTS.
Grand Junction, May 30.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic Socialist meetings ever held in this city occurred last Sunday in City Park. Every available seat was filled and many were compelled to stand. On the stage were many of the most prominent Socialists in this part of the state who expounded the principles of their Party. Senator Bucklin, who was present, was called for and a committee escorted him to the platform, and for two hours he held the attention of the audience with a ringing speech, after which he answered many questions propounded by the audience. Many converts were made, and there will be more of these meetings in the future.

Grand Junction Colo., June 16.—The above is a clipping from the Denver Evening Post of May 30, a capitalist class paper.

That is the Socialist Labor Party movement in Colorado that "Prophet Wayland" tells us is doomed to an early demise. That may be true, for life is very uncertain in this world, but the child has a very healthy appearance at present and we see no cause for alarm. We can also say to the "Prophet" that he need have no fear of a demise from Social Democracy at Grand Junction—just because there must usually be a birth before a death, and the birth is not yet.

The Post errs, however, by leaving the impression that Senator Bucklin made a Socialist speech. Such is not the case. The Senator is a well known Single Taxer. He just recently returned from a trip to New Zealand, and happened to be present at the meeting. After the Socialist programme had been finished some one in the audience suggested that Senator Bucklin tell us how he found things in New Zealand. Out of courtesy the Socialists extended to him an invitation to speak. But he didn't spoken but a short time before he got into that old rat of the Single Tax as the cure for all the existing evils of the present system. When the command was given that he should speak he thought he had advanced about far enough, they opened fire on his single tax fort. He came out of the fray in a badly demoralized condition. He was so badly rattled when he left the platform that he actually walked three blocks before he discovered that he had left his wheel at the park. He was cornered on every point that he attempted to make. We had tried a number of times before to get the Senator into a joint discussion, but we might just as well have tried to whistle a grape vine from a white oak tree.

W. E. TEN EYKE.

Indiana.

RICHMOND.—A comrade from St. Louis who is now going over this state, as speaker and organizer of the S. L. P., with excellent results, held two meetings here, June 2 and 3—the first on the street and the second in a hall—both of which were well attended and productive of much good. The subject of trusts and machines, the mission of the Socialist Labor Party, the importance of keeping the class struggle well to the fore, was all ably handled. Literature was distributed, and "What Means this Strike?" and "Taxation" had a good sale.

OREGON

Swings in Line With Colors Flying and Language Clear.

Local Platform that Knocks Glasgows, Bourgeois Taxationism and Reformism Generally Into a Cocked Hat.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 14.—The Socialist Labor Party of this state, just organized and affiliated with the Party in the nation, met here in convention, set up a local ticket for the pending election and flung to the breeze the challenging colors of the Party in a platform that tells its own significant tale. The tale is significant, coming, as it does, at least from a state that has so long lagged behind owing to the hitherto dominant power of freakism.

The Ticket.

For Senators

CHARLES FERTIG,

W. N. ROBINSON,

J. J. SUGARMAN,

FRANK M. THOMPSON,

For Mayor

DAVID KAFKA.

The Socialist Labor Party of Multnomah County, in convention assembled, indorses the platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, Class interest and class politics are inseparable, divide as they may on trifling issues, the labor-fleecers are always united on the question of labor-fleeing. So-called "independent" or "citizens" movements are only the efforts of cunning political tricksters to blind and divide the working class;

RESOLVED, That we call on the workers to shun all such factions and parties of the capitalist class, and to support the only party that stands for working-class interests—the Socialist Labor Party.

WHEREAS, The franchises for street railways in Portland have been corruptly granted to private corporations, and the people robbed of their rights by the political tools of the capitalist class in the City Council;

RESOLVED, That we demand the unconditional recovery by the city of all municipal franchises, rights and property that have been alienated from the people, and that the wage-earners employed on such municipal railways, water works, lighting plants, etc., shall operate the same in the interest of the working class, according to the following principles: (1) The employees to elect their own superintendents and foremen; (2) no wage worker to receive less than \$5 per day; the day shall not exceed eight hours; (3) a portion of the profits to be divided among the workers; another portion to be set aside as a pension fund for aged or disabled workers; (4) no employee shall be discharged for political reasons; (5) reductions of fares and improved service.

WHEREAS, The capitalist class robs the worker of the wealth he creates and denies him the opportunity of employing himself and thereby imprisons him for being unemployed;

RESOLVED, That in the name of the working class we protest against this outrage inflicted on us by the "respectable" criminals who rule us, and we demand the immediate repeal of all tramp and vagrancy ordinances, and the enactment of an ordinance guaranteeing the employment of all unemployed workers by the city at \$3 per day for eight hours.

WHEREAS, The mere right to vote for candidates who, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office, is a mere burlesque of democracy;

RESOLVED, That, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the referendum, initiative and imperative mandate, every nominee elected by the Socialist Labor Party shall render an account of his acts at least once a month, at a public meeting of the members of the Party in Portland. He shall carry out such resolutions as they may adopt, and shall promptly resign his office if his recall is demanded by a majority vote of the Party in the county.

Charter Amendments Proposed.

We demand that the city charter be amended as follows:

Whenever three (3) per cent. of the duly qualified electors of the city shall petition for the submission of any measure to be voted on by the people, it shall be the duty of the officials to call an election for said purpose; when a majority of the people vote in favor of any measure at such an election, it shall become law and be subject to no veto.

We demand the establishment of a City Medical Department, so that competent medical attendance may be had at cost, or free when necessary.

The city to establish and maintain a city fuel store, fuel to be sold at cost.

The city to furnish in convenient localities as many commodious bath-houses as may be needed, the use of the same to be free to the public.

The city to acquire possession of land within its boundaries and erect thereon comfortable houses for the workers, to be rented at permanent rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses.

We demand the immediate erection of enough school buildings to comfortably accommodate all the children of school age in Portland; that enough additional teachers, janitors, etc., be employed to conduct same, and that the wages of all school employees be not less than \$75 per month for twelve months; that all children of school age be compelled to attend school, and that they be furnished, when necessary, with free text-books, free meals, free clothing and free car rides.

We demand the enactment of an ordinance making it a felony for an employer of labor to employ children of school age.

Fourth of July Picnic.

A meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., was held in the Daily People Building on Friday, June 8, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the picnic to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms, on Wednesday, July 4, afternoon and evening. This picnic is to be held for the benefit of the campaign fund. It was decided to print 3,000 tickets.

The price of the ticket will be 25 cents for gentlemen and lady.

Directions to the park are as follows: Purchase an eight cent ticket on the Second or Third Avenue L. road, ride to 129th Street, then take West Farms surface trolley car direct to the park.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

PRUNES.

San Jose Beating Its Way Through Twaddle and Opposition.

Local Peculiarities—Contest for the Party's Identity—Freakdom of the Pacific—Firm Stand by the Socialist Labor Party.

SAN JOSE, Cal. June 4.—San Jose is a city famed, at least in its own estimation, for the excellence of its educational institutions, and its high standard of citizenship. It is blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with about fifty heavenly apothecary shops, wherein pious soporifics are dispensed in allopathic doses, chiefly for cash or other material substance.

The surrounding country is possessed of an exceedingly fertile soil, particularly adapted to the raising of prunes, the "poor man's fruit," another evidence of the divine intent that the poor should always be with us, otherwise prunes would not have been provided.

Every one here raises prunes, talks prunes, thinks prunes, eats prunes, and acts prunes. That classic phrase, "you are full of prunes," so commonly used in the jungles of the "effete East," is no longer a "poetic fancy," or mere figure of speech with the denizens of this much favored locality, but a very prosaic matter of fact.

The many advantages possessed by San Jose and vicinity are, of course, vulgarly exploited and noised about, for the purpose of inducing well-to-do people to come and spend their cash. In spite of the saving grace of ample educational facilities, high-class citizenship, and an "over production" of prunes and persons this municipality has been for many years, and is now dominated and controlled by, as well organized and unscrupulous a band of political brigands as ever went unhung.

The "machine," through which the dominant business interests of San Jose maintain their hold upon the legislative and executive power of the city, and use it to enforce their robbing program, works to perfection and seldom slips a cog.

The S. L. P.'s Maiden Effort.

For the first time in its history the Socialist Labor Party entered into the city campaign with a full ticket for the election held on May 21, 1900. More than the requisite number of signatures were easily obtained, and the certificate of nomination was presented for filing at the office of the city clerk. It was refused upon the flimsy pretext that under the provisions of the present city charter no party nominations could be made, but all candidates for municipal office must be nominated and run as "Independents."

There being neither word or line in the city charter, or the election laws of the state even hinting at such ridiculous nonsense, application was at once made to the Superior Court of Santa Clara County for a writ of mandate compelling the city clerk to comply with the law by filing the certificate of nomination, and abiding by its provisions.

After considerable labor, the honorable (7) court gave birth to a decision that is a beauty in its way. It is of value to

(Continued to page 4.)

SONG AND DANCE

That is Being Played in the St. Paul Council Chamber.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 17.—The St. Paul Grand Jury may now reveal something quite favorable to the Socialist Labor Party. It is now investigating wholesale election frauds. The blame is all laid to the Democrats; the Republicans are so pure! One can see no difference whatever, and I think the election law pictures them all responsible alike, so people here now await results.

For the next two weeks there has been a great song and dance played in our Council Chambers on what is termed the Manhattan Grab, or a 30-year light franchise without a cent. It was passed, vetoed, then amended, and finally refused by the Manhattan people, because its limit was only 20 years. There was something very greasy about it, for it was intended to tag it into the present gas company's franchise, which expires in 1905. One peculiar feature about it was they wanted 600 miles of our city streets for nothing, but did not like the idea of paying out in three years the cost of construction as limited and amended, and the complications involved were too numerous to mention, lawyers only being benefited.

Why does not the same Council pass our city lighting plant? It has been in their hands from City Engineer for months previous. Why don't they start work at once instead of waiting until the screws of another grab are fastened? Our present contract expires next December, and our Daily News, that independent paper, as it calls itself, is not calling this up, if it is in the interest of the people, as it pretends; why not?

Working the Workers.

NO. ADAMS, May 31.—Recently G. Bauer of Marblehead, President of Lasters P. U. paid us a visit, among other stories he told us the following:

He (G. B.) met McMorrow in Marblehead, McMorrow was peddling books. In course of conversation McMorrow told him, he had not worked at shoemaking for about three years, which surprised Bauer who asked him how was it he was still a member of the union. McM. said it was this way:

"I am pretty popular among the boys, and I work among them in the interest of Tobin & Skiffington. Of course they can't pay me, but they work to keep Sam Gompers in office, and Sam Gompers appropriates \$4000 from which I am paid."

This is what Bauer told us and I for one don't think he lied. This is another way the fakir deludes the worker in order to make his own job safe. I wonder how many more beelers are paid out of that \$4000?

How is it possible for any intelligent worker to be so blind as not to see through these parasites, when they have so many object lessons placed before them?

It was a pleasure to many to read the article on the life and trials of the labor fakir, portrayed in H. Skiffington in the Western P. of Miners Convention, in the People's of May 27.

Comrades should visit the men at their meetings sometimes. James Wood of Cincinnati, Organizer of P. O. U. came to this city to sound up a few more dupes. The chairman invited questions. When a red button wearer asked one, James Wood looked very sick. The chairman appointed a sergeant-at-arms, to throw the terrible offender out.

Give them enough rope and they will hang themselves, is an old saying, but it is necessary that they hang quick, so let us hasten and catch on to the rope and help them out.

W. NOCKLES.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ILLINOIS.

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Full Ticket—Resolutions—The Thrill With the Healthy Spirit of the S. L. P.—Despite Voluminous Business to Transact, the Convention Does Its Work Swiftly.

PEORIA, ILL., June 10.—The Illinois State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met in this city on last May 26, and continued in session until the 27th, nominating a full state ticket, including twenty-four Presidential electors, and adopting resolutions that place the Socialist movement of this state unequivocally in line with the movement in other states.

The ticket is as follows:

For Governor,
L. P. HOFFMAN,
of Jacksonville.

For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM W. COX,
of Edwardsville.

For Secretary of State,
FRANK GAYLE,
of Collinsville.

For Attorney General,
JEROME BOUL,
of Belleville.

For State Treasurer,
THOMAS B. ALLEN,
of Peoria.

For State Auditor,
VALENTINE MARTIN,
of Jacksonville.

For University Trustees,
SIDNEY W. VASCONCELLOS,
WILLIAM SAWYER,
JOHN HELGREN.

The following are the resolutions: "The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the platform, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, and its support of the National Trade and Labor Alliance. It calls upon the working class, irrespective of creed, race or color, to make use of the ballot to conquer the political power, and to revolutionize the state, and to take over all the land and machinery of production, to which, as utilizers and creators thereof, they are justly entitled."

"RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois gives its unqualified approval to the National Executive Committee of the Party, and its action in carrying out the will of the Party."

"RESOLVED, That we commend the aggressive and uncompromising attitude of our national organ, THE PEOPLE, and that we urge the Sections to double their efforts towards the establishment of the DAILY PEOPLE."

The proceedings were marked throughout by a unanimity of thought and action that speaks well for the future of the Party in the State of Illinois. Every man present understood the principles and tactics of the Party, and every man understood the principles of organization. The capitalist press admitted that the work of the convention was accomplished with a neatness and dispatch that could give all other parties cards and spades, and beat their hands down.

After transacting two days of rather voluminous business, the convention adjourned with three cheers for international Socialism and the S. L. P.

HENRY SALES,
Recording Secretary.

In the active work for Socialism we are continually meeting the ideology, who wishes us to trim our sails so as to win the "friendship" of the "well-to-do." Don't lose much time talking to such a man: hand him a copy of Kautsky's "The Class Struggle," and tell him to read the chapter on "Socialism and the Property-Holding Classes." This chapter gives a clear exposition of the reasons why the property-holders will not become Socialists. Here is a sample paragraph:

"The rich have nothing to gain through the abolition of private property in the means of production. The efficient results that would flow therefrom would be infinitely felt by them as well, but such results are comparatively too far off for their impatient, immediate weight. On the other hand, however, the disadvantages that they would suffer are self-evident, and would be felt at the spot: the power and distinction they enjoy to-day would be gone at once, and not a few might be deprived of their present ease and comfort in tomorrow."

The Class Struggle is for sale by the Labor News Company. Price 50 cents. See advt. on another page.

Important.

A general meeting of Party Members, called for the purpose of furthering matters pertaining to the Daily People will be held on Monday, June 25th, 8 p. m., at Happy Days Hall, 32 St. Marks Place (8th Street) New York. The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel DeLeon, Thomas Hickey, Julian Pierce, A. S. Brown, and others. Members are urgently requested to attend. Party Cards must be shown at the door.

For the City Executive Committee,
L. ABELSON, Organizer.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068
In 1890 13,331
In 1892 (Presidential) 21,457
In 1894 33,132
In 1896 (Presidential) 36,564
In 1898 82,204
In 1899 85,231

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' will ya gold or silver cry,
But I tell you people hams is scarce as fowls is roostin' high;
An' hit ain't de so't o' money dat is pesterin' my min',
But de question I want answered is, how to get at any kin!

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

To William E. Dodge, Chairman, and others:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 7th instant has been received at this office, informing us of the formation of a "Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," of the great facilities offered to your Committee by Express, Railroad, Telegraph, Banking and other means, and requesting space in these columns to add you in your labors. We also acknowledge receipt of a circular from you, in which the famine in India is attributed to "lack of rain," and in which you hold yourselves "responsible to God and man."

It was our late lamented townsman, Horace Greeley, who placed his index upon that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in indignating at wrongs done at a distance, and shutting the eye at wrongs done under one's very nose; that most insidious form of hypocrisy that consists in shedding tears over sorrows suffered far away, but closing the heart at sorrows suffered near by, feeling, or claiming to feel, "responsible to God and man" for the crosses borne by distant humanity, but lightly throwing off all responsibility for the crosses borne by near at hand humanity, even throwing such responsibility upon "natural laws," and approving of such crosses with various learned phrases. Your conduct brings you under the category that Horace Greeley justly pilloried.

Looking over the list of the one hundred names that compose your committee, we find the names of numerous railroad directors, who have delayed the introduction of automatic couplers, and thereby continued the conditions under which the number of switchmen, trainmen and brakemen either killed or maimed for life every four years is equal to the total number of these employees in any one year. We find men whose names in our city have become synonymous with the filthiest, disease and death-producing tenement houses, some of which even our complainant Board of Health has felt compelled to tear down. We find the names of men high up in the annals of the Produce Exchange, and who have reached affluence and distinction by means of cornering food. We find the names of two men, who, only eight years ago, prevailed upon the Republican Federal Executive to place the Federal troops at their disposal so as to enable them to resist the efforts of their mining employees to raise themselves above starvation wages. We find, likewise, the names of two men, who, at about the same time, prevailed upon the Democratic Executive of the State of Tennessee to place the militia of the State at their disposal so that they were in condition to reduce the free miners of that State to the starvation line. We find the names of men, who, as directors of the traction

companies and large stores, have an established reputation for lowering ever deeper the standard of living among the workmen, working women and working children in America. In short, we find not one name borne by one whose very existence is not famine-producing, right here in America.

That insidious hypocrisy of looking at a distance for "sufferings to relieve" betrays, with you, its very worst feature. Not only does it seek to call attention from sufferings at hand, not only does it seek to surround the producers of nearly sufferings with a deceptive halo of philanthropy, but it does worse: it seeks to conceal the cause of the sufferings that it pretends to wish to alleviate.

Sirs: "Lack of rain" is not the cause of the famine now smiting sixty millions of our fellow beings in India. Lack of rain is no more the cause of that calamity than lack of breath is the cause of death. We are not living in an age where droughts need have the calamitous effects of former times. Production and its individual Transportation have rendered possible continuous well-being. Droughts might lower the degree of affluence, they no longer need produce long lasting famine. 'Tis not the drought that has smitten India. Lords and Ladies, together with rafts of upstart merchants, are to-day living in Asiatic luxury both here and in England, upon wealth drawn from that very India. Them the drought does not affect. Why not? Because, thanks to the capitalist system of production and distribution, they have been able to plunder the people of India of all that these produced less a minimum to barely keep body and soul together. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the people of India are thrown upon their beam ends the moment rain stops. The capitalist social system, that you uphold, reduces the bulk of mankind to a pass where, despite all the progress of the race, the bulk of mankind remains substantially in the helpless condition of the savage when such untoward natural phenomena as droughts occur.

Insidiously hypocritical is, accordingly, your diagnosis, of the cause of the India famine. Your purpose is none other than, while striking the attitude of benevolence, do what you can towards keeping our own people here in the dark as to the road that they are traveling under the political guidance of such as you.

We decline to give you any aid in your nefarious scheme. The organ of the Socialist Labor Party has no space for any voice other than that that will enlighten the toilers, and drill them to their emancipation. In the doing of this work charity begins at home, and every nerve is strained towards ushering in that day, when the Socialist Labor Party, victorious over all your various political parties of famine breeding and sorrow producing Capitalism, will march over their prostrate forms, and rear the Socialist Republic where he who works shall live, and he who like you, can but won't shall not be allowed to produce famine for others, but will suffer the penalty decreed for such by the Apostle.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

The publicity given by the *Journal* to the Ice Trust, and the purposes of the *Journal* in its investigation are well known.

Once upon a time there was a manufacturer of a cleaning compound, who produced an article of no merit for the use of the people. It was as devoid of dirt-eradicating qualities as are the intentions of the capitalist politicians to legislate in favor of the working class.

At last the people, becoming disgusted with the compound which was being foisted upon them continually, began to look around for one which would do the work as promised. Their attention was called to one which, from the formula of its composition, was to consist of materials well-known to perform the eradication of dirt of all kinds. Strange to say, this compound was not of a reform nature, but was entirely, in its nature and action, revolutionary.

It was seen at once by the manufacturer above referred to, who well knew the character of his own goods, that if the people once commenced the use of the new brand, they would never return to the old. This manufacturer, to avoid failure, had to resort to some means to try and convince the people that his goods were what he pretended. With that object in view, he commenced and threw into his rats all manner of dirt: such as a Mayor, a Dock Commissioner, a few Judges, etc., which, being dissolved and well stirred, produced a new cleaning compound, which, when used by the people, produced a great lather, and colored the water with inky darkness. But, strange to say, the compound was still of that non-dirt-eradicating quality as before the introduction of the dirt into the rats.

So that the people, at last becoming enlightened by the failures of the old, and by the proofs of superiority furnish-

ed by the new, were forced to adopt and use the new brand.

Thereafter dirt and corruption was not known to withstand the action of the new compound.

To prevent the people from obtaining the knowledge that would cause them to use the new brand, the *Journal* and the other slop buckets are now actively engaged.

Rallying in Pittsburg.

"To Arms on July 4th at Pittsburg!" is the cry that is resounding from the great coal mining districts of Pennsylvania.

This cry is the response to a call from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to the miners to join the S. T. & L. A. At the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., the call was discussed by the mining delegates.

They determined to meet at the State Convention of the S. T. & L. A., held at Pittsburg on July 4, and there and then launch a national organization of miners under the banner of the S. T. & L. A.

The time is ripe for such a move. Since the "Tragic Pages" was published, less than a year ago, the fakirs, feeling desperate at the exposure of their crimes on the working class, have thrown off the mask and brazenly asked the operators to become the cashier of their so-called Union, through the introduction of the check-off system, thus creating this extraordinary condition that miners are discharged if they refuse to join the United Mine Workers' Union. Needless to say such a thing is no more a Union than a hog is a thing of beauty.

It must be smashed. The Alliance hammer is the weapon. Knowing this, every miner who can afford to take the Fourth of July holiday should come to 437 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, on that morning. Coal miners from other states desiring information about this national organization can secure it by applying to W. H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

H.

Zola's "Fruitfulness."

The translation into English of Zola's latest work ("Fecundité" in French, "Fruitfulness" in English) is causing considerable comment in the literary world. As a work of literary art it is admirable, as are all of Zola's works, but for the class-conscious proletarian, looking for something to demonstrate that the author has fathomed the Social Question, the book is a disappointment. Zola, like so many other novelists, does not hesitate to draw aside the veil and exhibit the corruption and vice of the bourgeoisie, and in "Fruitfulness" the capitalist characters are types of concrete criminality. Seduction and desertion, a murder or two, and sundry lesser criminal accomplishments, make up the virtuous stock in trade of the capitalist and his wife, who figure largely in the story.

Taking as the basis for the work the fact of small families in France, the author introduces two types. The first type consists of a husband and wife who maintain that "one child is enough," and who act accordingly. The other type consists of a husband and wife who believe in the good old injunction to multiply and replenish the earth. A wealthy capitalist and his wife make up the first group, while one of the capitalist's employees and his wife, Mathieu and Marianne by name, make up the multipliers. All of them live long, and the history is given in detail. The married couple that proceed on the "one child enough" plan come to an untimely end, while Mathieu and Marianne are as happy as the day is long, and at ninety years of age they hold a family reunion at which one hundred and fifty-eight children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren gather around the festive board.

Of course the author comes up against the beetling fact that Mathieu could not very well support twenty or twenty-five children on the pittance earned in the Paris factory, and none but Zola could get over the difficulty so ingeniously. This is how he does it. Mathieu is very economical and manages to save out of his meagre wages enough money to purchase an acre or so of land about the time the third child is born. When the fourth one comes Mathieu has saved enough to get another acre of land, and by a methodical plan, which is never interrupted by strikes, lock-outs shut-downs, or any of the other contradictions of capitalism, Mathieu keeps adding his acre of land every time he becomes a father anew. Fortunately, Marianne rarely blesses Mathieu with twins, and never with triplets. If such a blessing had been thrust upon him, Zola would have been compelled to precipitate a strike to raise his hero's wages, or else have him win a big fat prize in a lottery in order that Mathieu might keep pace with the triplets. And if triplets had occurred twice in succession the harmony of the story and the smoothness with which it works would have been materially shattered.

Another remarkable thing is that just as soon as the children get old enough to work, all of them get positions of some sort or other, and keep them till the family reunion.

Some of the characters criticize quite well the capitalist system of production, and the capitalist who owns the factory in which Mathieu works praises Mathieu and Marianne for their "fruitfulness," and wishes that all workmen and workwomen would be as sensible. Pressed for his reason he explains that with lots of children being born, there is sure to be lots of working people to exploit.

The publisher's price for "Fruitfulness" is \$2. It can be had through the Labor News Company for \$1.60.

FACTS WORTH NOTICING.

Striking Instances of Pure and Simple Racism.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 11.—Our comrades in the Trades Assembly here began real active work about one year ago. The first matter of importance that came up, where the S. L. P. men had their first chance to go against the fakirs and pure and simpliers, was last April, when the "Boss Union"

question came up. There was represented in the assembly a union of "milk peddlers," who had a charter from the A. F. of L., and a corporation known as the Onondaga County Milk Association had about thirty men working for them driving their milk wagons for wages.

The "milk peddlers" wanted these milk wagon drivers, the O. C. M. A., to join their organization. They refused on the ground that the "milk peddlers" were organized only to keep up the price of milk, and calling them business men or a "Boss Union."

These milk wagon drivers were willing to be organized, but as they were wage earners, and as their interest in organization and the peddlers were so opposed to each other, they could not be organized in one body, and wanted a separate union. When this matter was brought to the attention of the Assembly the discussion became so warm that the Assembly peddlers and all the other so-called "Boss Unions," or "Business Men's Unions."

During the investigation of the milk peddlers it was found that there were 122 bosses and 16 hired men. It was also proven conclusively that to allow the investigation to go further it would be necessary to throw out this and several other organizations of the same nature.

Therefore, the fakirs, by double-dealing, petty larceny and wire-pulling, succeeded by two votes in tabling the whole matter. During this fight one thing was noticeable by the aggressive Socialists that the president, W. G. List, and the secretary, Henry Waack, both of the cigarmakers' union, and at the time members of the S. L. P., manifested that wonderful desire to "bore from within."

But being watched closely by our men, we succeeded in driving them out in the open, and then there was only one course open for them, and that was to join the fakirs and fight us openly. Matters at about this time became so warm for them that we were about to take summary action in their case before the Party when the late unpleasantness appeared on the scene, and Waack kangarooed, and List fell by the wayside and dropped into obscurity. The Socialists, who had been of late gaining ground very fast.

During Mr. List's presidency he sought the position of and was made organizer of the A. F. of L. There was an organization affiliated with the Assembly known as the Building and General Laborers' Union, and were an independent local. They tried hard to get McGuire's "white wing" street cleaners to join their union, they numbering about 130; and Comrade Markley, who is a member of the B. & G. L. union, forced the Mayor into the corner and about had him whipped when List came to his (the Mayor's) rescue and got a charter for 30 of the white wings from the A. F. of L. In order for List to get an endorsement from the Assembly he rammed it through by gagging the honest men and using the S. T. & L. without delay, cleaning the fakirs of Syracuse out of the labor movement.

E. HARRIS.

Auction Sale.

(Written for THE PEOPLE by Byron Efford Beachmont, Mass.)

Who will buy my bargains?—
Great election war;
Remnants of Columbia,
Some the worse for wear.

There's a brood of peachers,
Full of Hell and shout;
Take them for an old song,
And clean the rubbish out.

Here's a Gompers Union,
A Fakirized shrew;
Take it out for a joke,
It's rotten through and through.

Here's a herd of cattle,
Grown hog and Jew;
Broken trade of jumping-jacks,
Called the Kangaroo.

Here's a bunch of Photos,
And railroad passes free;
Tied round with pussy-willows,
Known as Debserie.

Here's the pride of Gotham,
Printed all in Dutch;
Ballet, beer and taxes,
Make a bid—how much?

Here's the whole of Kansas,
In a dead pig's eye;
With no appeal to reason,
This you ought to buy.

Here's an Armory building,
Badges in galore;
James, the Social Democrat,
Swinging on the door.

Here's a blowing bugle,
Made of brass and gall;
Stamp on it, "official,"
And to workers' call.

Here's a dirty necktie,
A pretty Gorden knot;
Tis worth a double salary,
To wear this poker-dot.

Here's a framed "decision,"
Somewhat out of date,
Slake it out for Ohio,
Just a trifle late.

Here's a Frisco lunch-cart,
Green wheels and 'Phone;
A celebrated job-lodger,
Strayed away from home.

Here's an honest conscience,
Might a queer ad for;
From the town of Boston,
Now a little worn.

Here's all law and wisdom,
Of Chicago, too,
Encompassed in a fat-head,
Of egotistic hue.

Here's a sticky paper,
Bristling over with lies,
Printed in molasses,
Catching Cleveland flies.

Saw you e'er such bargains?
Money will not lack,
Bryant is turning "Socialist,"
He will buy the pack.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the thread seemed to slip out of my head again, and now I find myself all out at sea once more.

UNCLE SAM.—What happened to you yesterday?

B. J.—I heard a Socialist deliver an address.

U. S.—And that did it?

B. J.—Yes, I had come to believe that this capitalist system was a curse.

U. S.—So it is.

B. J.—And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out.

U. S.—Correct again.

B. J.—But that Socialist speaker yesterday—

U. S.—Did he propose to keep up this capitalist system?

B. J.—No; that's just the rub. He wanted to wipe it out, notwithstanding that from his talk it appeared that he thought capitalism had done and was doing a great work.

U. S.—So it has, and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience).—And you would wipe out a thing that's doing good?

U. S.—Keep your hair on, Fatty. Do you know what capitalism means?

B. J. (testily).—What does it mean?

U. S.—Capitalism is a social system under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth.

B. J.—That's a curse of a system; wipe it out, I say.

U. S.—Keep cool. Under capitalism the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who as not got such a good one to compete with him; he can produce so much more cheaply; consequently, the machine that yesterday could knock out to-day by a stronger one—

B. J.—Exactly. Such a system should be done away with!

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The more perfect machine or capital keeps knocking out the less perfect one, and pauperizing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that. Away with the curse!

U. S.—Just keep cool, and let us go step by step. If the man with some machinery of production can't stand up against the man with better machinery, what chance has the man who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.—Why, none whatever. That's what I say this Capitalist system is an unjustified curse that we can't wipe out any too soon.

U. S.—The men without any capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves in wage-slavery; that is to say, for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine. They will allow the capitalist to keep as much of their product as the capitalist needs to live in luxurious idleness, while they themselves are forced to drudge in poverty.

B. J.—Yes, yes, I know all that!

U. S.—And the more perfect the machinery of production becomes, it follows that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertyless, the proletariat, the working class.

B. J. (impatiently).—Yes!

U. S.—And the more workmen there are, the lower will be their wages; the less powerful they will be to resist capitalist domination; the more miserable they will be—

B. J.—Now what is the use of this long rigmarole? I know all that.

U. S.—Capitalism, consequently, increases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet increases human misery.

B. J. (losing all patience).—Will you kindly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I'm well aware of all that, and that's why I'm puzzled to hear you deny that capitalism is an unjustified curse.

U. S.—I am just going to take up THAT. None of the several social systems that preceded capitalism did what capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its inevitable result, slavery, were made bearable, because these were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, makes poverty, and its inevitable result, slavery, unbearable, because it aggravates them. Do you now see the merit of capitalism?

B. J. (with a far-off look).—Well, hem I can't say, I do, quite.

U. S.—Human nature is inclined to put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the human race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put with it rather than make the effort to free themselves. But capitalism does not allow the people to accommodate themselves to their hard lot; it takes them up with a kick by some further concentration or improvement of the machinery of production that makes their lot harder, their existence more precarious.

B. J.—That's true, by Jericho!

U. S.—No sooner have these begun to re-accommodate themselves to their worse conditions and to lull themselves in the hope that "something will turn up" in their behalf, when a fresh kick, given by some further concentration and improve-

ment of capital, reawakens them and tumbles them into the class of the wage earners.

B. J.—I agree; that's so.

U. S.—Then, as to the wage-earners themselves, they try with might and main to keep up the system that holds them in slavery by setting up all sorts of barriers against capitalist encroachments. Imagining that they can protect themselves against Capitalism, they sit down confident. But up comes Mr. Capital, and with a mighty kick, breaks down their confidence—

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—Presently their confidence returns in their worse condition, but again turns Mr. Capital, and by some further improvement in his machinery of production gives them another kick, by throwing more people into the labor market, more of these into the army of the unemployed, and thereby all into deeper misery. This process is kept up by the law that underlies capitalism. As fast as slaves begin to accustom and accommodate themselves to their deeper slavery, they get a rude kick that reawakens them, and that by driving them down to deeper and deeper depths of misery, brings home to them the necessity of freedom from capitalist tyranny. Thus it is that, were it not for capitalism, slavery would be eternal. But capitalism prevents mankind from falling into a stupor of slavery. By kicking it down further and further, it forces mankind to the point where it chooses between FREEDOM or DEATH.

Capitalism will not tolerate slavery. If man won't be FREE and take possession of the freedom-imparting machinery of production, capitalism compels him to die. Therein lies its merit. Hence Socialists bow before it with reverence.

B. J.—Well, well, I never would have thought it. It is just no!

U. S.—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Benigner social systems would, if perpetuated, have left slavery a permanent social condition. On the other hand, capitalism, this hyena from hell, redolent with the stench of corruption, smeared from head to foot with crime, sneaking in its vulgarity, cruel in its every motion of the monster, thus the HANDMAID OF FREEDOM.

RHODE ISLAND CONFERENCE.

Socialist Labor Party Sections, Local Alliances of the S. T. & L. A., and other progressive organizations that may desire, are hereby invited to elect three members of a Conference to take charge of arrangements for a Labor Day Celebration in accordance with Socialist New Trade Union principles.

The Conference is to meet in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, on Saturday, June 30th, at 8 p. m. Delegates are requested to bring credentials.

Signed,
R. I. State Committee S. L. P.,
D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A.,
CHARLES KROLL, Secretary.

Photograph of the Delegates to the Convention.

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at New York City, June 2 to 8, 1900.

The absolute harmony that prevailed, the class-conscious resolutions that were adopted, the success of the cause, and A. by a unanimous vote—the actions and many others of an equally advanced character make the convention history.

The delegates were a rollicking lot of fair-haired kangaroo-killers standing on the firing line of the Social Revolution, and responsive to many requests, it was decided to have a photograph taken.

The photograph is interesting. In the foreground appears the beautiful red flag presented to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States by the Party Overseer, Francis, the lettering of the flag being plainly visible. Directly behind the flag stands Joseph F. Malloney, the candidate of the Socialists for the Presidency. On one side of Malloney stands the editor of the People and on the other side National Secretary Kuhn, holding on his arm the mailer awarded from the hands of the kangaroo-killing delegates. Behind them are the other delegates to the number of 83.

The size of the photograph is 14 by 11 inches.

PRICE, \$1.10.

Owing to their large size these photographs can be shipped more safely in quantities. Sections of the photograph are available in order as many as possible at one time.

Four years ago the supply of photographs of the Ninth National Convention was exhausted. Some new matter being added, the supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly.

New York Labor News Company.

2 to 6 New York street, New York.

Second Ten Thousand Edition of "The Bull Pen" Ready for Shipment.

The second ten thousand edition of "The Bull Pen" was received from the bookbinder on June 5, and is now ready for shipment. The new edition is especially designed for the opening of the Social Revolution. The emblematic of Labor is being driven by the Bull Pen by two soldiers labeled, respectively, "Democratic Party" and "Republican Party." The background appears the Arm and Hammer beneath this inscription: Remember the Bull Pen! Vote for the Socialist Labor Party!

"Remember the Bull Pen" is to be a campaign cry of the Socialist Labor Party for the next five months, and this pamphlet will furnish a good deal of the ammunition. Some new matter being added, the supply for the present convention may be run out pretty quickly.

Sections and State Committees should keep on hand a large supply of "The Bull Pen."

Five cents a copy.
10 copies, 30 cents.
100 copies, \$2.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.

2 to 6 New York street, New York.

New 10,000 Edition of "The Class Struggle" Now Ready for Shipment.

Orders are now being filled for the ten thousand edition of "The Class Struggle." "The Class Struggle" is one of the four Kautsky pamphlets translated and adapted from the German by Daniel De Leon. It has been revised by the translator, and a new preface in the same form as "The Bull Pen" Subheadings descriptive of the text have been added, and the new edition is typical of the timely and accurate and up-to-date tactics of the past year.

Five cents a copy.
10 copies, 30 cents.
100 copies, \$2.50.

New York Labor News Company.

2 to 6 New York street, New York.

The Party Press.

mind that as well might the
him to make the Board of
do certain things, or make the
do certain things, or, for that
make the Emperor of China do
things, and, failing to so in-
either the Board of Aldermen, the
or the Emperor of China, as to
move as directed by the order

along, was under the Editorial management, and the Business Management for that matter, of a set of Kangaroos, the former including the unspeakable Feigenbaum. He and another man who was also working on the paper, had been at the Bowery meeting on July 10, had

and L. Sanial, the latter has been elected. An assessment of 15c. had to be levied to cover the expenses, and \$119.30 have thus far been received. The Congress is to take place during the latter half of September and the delegate must start shortly after September

6. The National Secretary to be elected by the Convention in the same manner as the N. E. C.; vacancies and removal to be treated by the same method, but his office to be more outspokenly separated from the N. E. C. It is true he has no vote now and cannot make

shall have power to demand from the publishers of such Party organ his immediate removal: failure to comply with such demand to make it imperative upon the N. E. C. to repudiate the paper.

Section 6.—No Section of the Party

MAX FORKER.
DOW HOSMAN.
JOHN KEENEY.
JULIAN PIERCE.
JOSEPH H. SAUTER.
WILLIAM H. WHEATY.
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